K6Case \$0.4-cv-00890-KPF Documents 34 I file of DEPENDEDE Page 2 of 42 1 (Case called) 2 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Counsel, please state your name for 3 the record. 4 THE COURT: Let me do this, please. Someone's got their phone on speaker, and I'm asking you, please, to turn 5 6 that off because it's going to echo over and over again 7 throughout this conference. 8 Mr. Murphy, I see you on the line. Good afternoon to 9 you, sir. 10 MR. MURPHY: Good afternoon, your Honor. 11 THE COURT: And, Mr. Tuy, I see you as well in this 12 proceeding. Good afternoon to you, sir. 13 MR. TUY: Good afternoon, your Honor. 14 THE COURT: Mr. Tuy, do you have your phone on speaker 15 at this point? 16 MR. TUY: I don't know if it's on speaker. Let me 17 find out. 18 THE COURT: I'm still hearing the reverberations. My 19 voice is sounding over and over again. 20 Is it possible, Mr. Tuy, that you can turn it off to 21 make it -- thank you for that, sir. 22 All right. 2.3 Do I have Mr. Amatorio on the line?

everyone. Good afternoon, your Honor.

MR. AMATORIO: I'm here, your Honor. Good afternoon,

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1 THE COURT: Sir, good afternoon to you as well. 2 Please excuse me. I want to make sure I can see you, if I'm 3 able to do that. And there you are. Excellent. 4 Mr. Amatorio, I was a little bit confused by your most recent email to me. So I'd like to make sure I understand. 5 As you understand the situation today, do you 6 7 represent the Republic of the Philippines or the Presidential Commission on Good Government or some subset or some 8 9 governmental agency of the Republic of the Philippines, sir? 10 MR. AMATORIO: Your Honor, I know you're familiar with 11 the situation. In my email, your Honor, I didn't want to 12 overstep my authority. Although I told them that that part is 13 communicating with me because at this point, there is no other 14 attorney representing them. So the Court is communicating with 15 me. 16 So they gave me the authority, your Honor, to 17 represent today pending the confirmation of my retainer, your 18 Honor. 19 THE COURT: I see. And I want to say that on the 20 record so that I can be clear. 21 You have been authorized to represent whom, sir? 22 MR. AMATORIO: The Republic of the Philippines, your 2.3 Honor. 24 THE COURT: Thank you. 25 You have been authorized to represent the Republic of

the Philippines at least for purposes of today's proceeding and you anticipate on a going-forward basis pending the resolution of your retainer agreement.

Is that correct?

MR. AMATORIO: That is correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Amatorio, I appreciate that. I imagine I will have some questions for you.

For now, let me ask: Are your clients participating by phone today?

MR. AMATORIO: No, your Honor. They are not participating. I am the only one, your Honor, for the Republic.

THE COURT: That is fine, sir. I wanted to welcome them if they were on the call. But I thought, given the time difference, that they might not be available. Thank you.

Let me please do this. I wanted so very much to have this proceeding in person because it's been over a year since I've seen all of you, and I would love to do so again. We have this pandemic. Unfortunately, these conferences have to be done by video instead.

I want to begin by explaining to each of you my sincerest wishes that you and your family and all of those that you hold dear are doing well during this pandemic. I want to move forward from where we were at our last conference.

When we last had a hearing on this issue, there were

some concerns about conflicts and some concerns about what statements could be made. What I hope to do today is to speak with you, and we'll figure out something going forward.

Mr. Murphy, I'm going to begin with you, sir. Again, I recognize that you have been extremely patient for going on more than two years. And I hope you appreciate that there are issues which I must deal with as well. So I appreciate your patience, sir.

MR. MURPHY: Of course.

THE COURT: Mr. Murphy, to begin, in connection with these proceedings, I was given by the Republic a document that has at its title Commission on Audit Circular No. 95-011. It's dated December 4 of 1995.

As I think I -- first of all, sir, have you seen this document before?

MR. MURPHY: I don't know it -- it's not coming to mind. But if it was filed publicly on the docket, then I've seen it.

THE COURT: What I understand it to say, sir, is that when the Republic wishes to retain outside counsel, that there must be permission or authority retained from the Solicitor's General for the Republic of the Philippines or the corporate counsel and that there also must be concurrence from the Commission on Audit.

Even if you don't have that document in front of you,

is the idea or the understanding of the need for permission from these entities something that you've heard of previously?

MR. MURPHY: No, your Honor. Indeed, this was never even mentioned until about a year ago or a year and a half ago.

THE COURT: Mr. Murphy, let me pause you for just a moment, please, sir. Thank you. I want to ask an even more precise question.

That would be my follow-up question, that you may not have heard about this at the time that your retainer agreement was entered into.

I'm really asking whether you've ever heard at all that this was a precondition to an outside firm being hired to represent the Republic or one of its entities.

MR. MURPHY: No. Never.

THE COURT: Okay. Have you seen, Mr. Murphy, in submissions made in this case relevant to your request for attorney's fees references to this obligation?

MR. MURPHY: Yes. I saw it in some filing. I don't have it in front of me. Because of the nature of the computer, I don't want to switch to Pacer and pull it up. But I have seen it at some point.

THE COURT: Fair enough. I really appreciate your willingness to stay on this call and not go to another program because, like you, if I switch to another window, I will mess up all of this.

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Sir, in reading this document, it suggests to me that there was an obligation on the part of those who hired you to run their particular decision to hire you or to retain you past these two entities.

And I appreciate what I think you're saying, which is that you never heard about it until much more recently, until long after your retainer.

MR. MURPHY: That's correct. It never came up until it was brought up maybe a year ago or something of that nature. I don't frankly believe that if that rule is effective in the Philippines, I don't believe it was ever followed in most instances under the last administration.

I just go back to general common law agency principles. I signed an engagement letter with the Chairman of the Presidential Commission on Good Government. We had much discussion back and forth about the terms of the engagement and everything else.

He actually informed me more than one time that he was in direct consultation with the president himself at the time, President Aquino, who was aware of my retention, aware of our issues in New York.

As your Honor can appreciate, I'm sure there were many discussions about the waiver of sovereign immunity which we went over time and time again because that was a significant decision by the Republic of the Philippines. That was not done

1 hastily.

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And all of these conversations were had with Juan

Andrés Bautista and Reynold Munsayac, both of whom were

commissioners, one of whom was the chairperson. One was simply

another commissioner. They visited me in New York at least

twice.

A simple Google search could show that Andrés Bautista was the chairperson on the Commission of Good Government.

There was a great deal of public filings in other litigations in the U.S. about the PCGG.

These people are -- I would argue obviously apparent authority, but they had actual authority to enter it on behalf of the government. If there was some internal protocol that they didn't follow, vis-à-vis New York common law and my retention, it's really irrelevant I would argue under the terms of my engagement letter.

This is an argument that was brought up years later, after I was relieved. And I believe it's just an effort -- it's a pretext to try to withhold the funds that we're entitled to.

THE COURT: One of the other things I've seen,

Mr. Murphy, is there's reference to a notice of disallowance

that is dated January 9 of 2018. And in a submission by

Commissioner Bulay, which was filed on the docket in this case,

there was in fact a notice of disallowance that was attached as

1 | an exhibit.

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Have you seen that document, sir?

MR. MURPHY: Only in the context of which it was filed in this proceeding. Nothing was ever mailed to me or sent to me independently to inform me of that.

THE COURT: All right. So to that very point, sir, are you telling me that no one ever attempted to, if I use the vernacular, claw back money that had been paid to you previously?

MR. MURPHY: No. Indeed, I think we served 25 invoices over the course of my engagement, and I never even heard a single peep of an objection to any of those invoices.

No one ever objected to an entry. No one ever said anything until I think it was within the last 12 or 18 months when the issue started to percolate on what the fees were.

THE COURT: Could you remind me, sir. When was the last time that you received a payment from your client?

MR. MURPHY: I'm going to go by memory here. I believe it would have been 2016, say maybe September or August or July of 2016, sometime thereabouts.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Actually, what I'm seeing in this notice of disallowance, sir -- and I don't mean at all to hide the ball from you -- is there are four references to disallowed invoices to Simon & Partners, your former firm. Two of them are dated

August 3 of 2016, one is dated September 15 of 2016, and one is dated September 25 of 2016.

But is it your recollection, Mr. Murphy, that actually you did receive payment for invoices that were billed in or about August and September of 2016?

MR. MURPHY: I don't believe I received payment for work in August and September of 2016.

As I recall it -- I'd have to go back and look at my notes -- September of 2016 is when I went to the Philippines to do depositions. I'm pretty sure I hadn't gotten payment for a little bit of time before then.

As I think I mentioned in my affirmation or declaration filed in support of my request for the fees at or about that time, they had fallen behind on their payments.

I believe May of 2015 is when the administration switched from President Aquino to President Duterte. So it was right on or around that time period that the payments stopped I believe. I can of course confirm all of that.

THE COURT: That's fine. I do see in your affirmation to me in connection with this proceeding that you're recalling it as late summer of 2016 when you incurred or when you found difficulty in getting paid back. I'm sure if I looked back at your motion to withdraw, I would see when you actually received your last payment from them.

Again, to the best of your recollection, sir, there

were invoices that were unpaid, but there were no invoices that were paid and then they sought to claw back the money.

Is that correct?

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MR. MURPHY: That's correct. That's correct.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Sir, I'd like to understand as well the contingency fee. And I appreciate the efforts that you've made to distinguish the DANY assets from the non-DANY assets. And I do see that in your retainer agreement.

I guess I'd like to understand what you understood to be the circumstances that result in your relying on this contingency fee. Let me be a little bit better in my formulation of the question.

What I read it say is to reflect an entitlement that your former firm would have to a percentage of any recovery of DANY assets and a different percentage of any recovery of non-DANY assets. And then it says "whether recovered by way of suit, settlement, judgment, or otherwise."

I'm focusing, Mr. Murphy, on the term "recovery" because your former client -- I was about to say your adversary, and perhaps it was a Freudian slip -- client says that in fact you didn't recover it. You weren't there. You weren't involved in the negotiations. If I may use the ball analogy I've been using internally, you didn't get the ball over the goal line.

So what did you understand to be the recovery?

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MR. MURPHY: Any sums that were obtained as a result of the litigation. The only reason I was not the one that was involved in the settlement is because they refused to honor their agreement and pay their fees. I believe firmly, your Honor, that if I had been involved in this case to the end, candidly, the recovery would have been far more substantial.

What had happened is as a result of their refusal to produce a witness, as you'll recall, you struck a motion for summary judgment we had. And then everything went south, for lack of a better term, thereafter.

So it is not possible to say that I failed to have any involvement in the recovery simply because I wasn't present when the ultimate settlement agreement was executed. That is just a false premise.

The amount of work that I did on this case on behalf of this client was truly enormous. Everything that I did is what led to them even getting the settlement. I do believe that if I was around, it would have been a bigger settlement.

Indeed, I had confirmed with them -- and I can share this with you. Since we're in attorney's fees, I don't believe that I'm constrained by attorney-client restrictions when we're in a circumstance such as these.

In September of 2016, when issues were arising with the new administration, I said, let me engage in settlement

discussions. Now is the time to do it. I believed with Mr. Swift I could have hammered out a deal that would have been even more favorable to the Republic of the Philippines at that time, but they wouldn't allow me to do that at that time for whatever reason.

So to say that I had to ultimately be involved in a part of the recovery is contrary to I think general case law in New York. My services were rendered, and I'm entitled to be paid for them I think.

There is nothing in there that says if I'm relieved or if they fail to pay the fees, I don't get any participation in it. Anyone that could say that my work -- no one that's involved in this case, I submit, including the other lawyers on the other side who I think would gladly testify, if they had to, to my role and the amount of work that I did for the sake of this client would ever say that Ken Murphy was uninvolved in the recovery.

THE COURT: I'm just wondering whether I can consider this as -- what you've asked me to do is to consider this a contractual entitlement to say that you must get 7 percent.

I don't even need to think about it. I don't even need to do the analysis that I would do if this were a question of a charging lien because you and your former client have worked out in advance the money to which you are entitled. And I do understand that.

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I presume you're arguing in the alternative, that if I do go under a more common law charging lien theory, that I should come up with at least you would argue the same amount.

MR. MURPHY: Yes. I tried to put that in my papers when I looked this morning to prepare for this call. If you look at the number of hours, which I believe I estimated as 1,350, and even if you multiply that by the billable rate of 475, it exceeds the amount I'm asking for here.

It comes up to in the vicinity of \$620,000. The sum total for the amount I'm seeking is \$580,000 for the work that assisted in a \$4 million recovery which is something in the vicinity of 14 percent which is eminently reasonable. I think I keep coming back to this tax agency case from the Second Circuit which is at 140 F.3d 442.

At the end of the decision, you see the Second Circuit says because the lawyer possessed the charging lien under Section 475 by operation of law, the district court's task would have been simply to fix the amount of the lien under the retainers as found by the court. The fact that the lawyer may have been accorded a measure of justice under a separate U.S. code does not change the result here.

Section 475 says: "Provided a lien in all cases and not merely where the client failed to provide some other form of security or protection and the courts cannot themselves substitute another form of protection for that provided in the

1 statute."

So I think that the black-letter law of these cases says that where you have a clear retainer agreement -remember. Remember. I was relieved because they didn't pay the fees. I was not relieved for cause or anything of that nature.

I think the case law supports that where there is a clear and unambiguous agreement that entitles me the fee, then I'm entitled to it. And I think Mr. Tuy is as well.

Obviously he has to argue his own case, but they entered into an agreement with him after that. They knew that when they entered into the agreement with Mr. Tuy, they were well aware of the fact that I was asserting my right to my payment after all the work that I had done towards this endeavor.

So I think that the charging lien and New York law support my position that you can indeed just follow the letter of the agreement and afford me that fee based upon the letter of the agreement.

If I can go on for just one more second.

THE COURT: Yes, sir. I am going to ask you just to be a little bit slower for court reporter and judge. Thank you.

MR. MURPHY: Sure.

If you look at just a general say it's a quantum

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meruit or a fair and reasonable -- remember. In this proceeding, your Honor, this is an equitable remedy. It's in your discretion. You look at all the facts and circumstances, and you decide what is fair and just.

Even if Mr. Tuy and I together got the same amount of money -- and I don't know because he hasn't filed a motion seeking a specific numerical value. So I'm not really sure what it is he's looking for -- I suspect it would be somewhere in the vicinity of my number. And you would still be less than 33 percent.

You'd be at or about 29 percent of the total recovery if you double the 580,000 -- for example, you're at 1,160,000, which is about 29 percent of the 4 million the Republic has recovered in this case.

Those two fees together are eminently reasonable under the circumstances of a case of this magnitude, of this complexity, and of this difficulty. To some degree, the difficulty and the challenge to counsel in this case was a result of the clients themselves and the roadblocks that they put up and made work harder and the level of effort even more substantial than a run-of-the-mill case.

THE COURT: Sir, thank you.

Let me please turn to Mr. Tuy.

Mr. Tuy, I'm going to ask you just to keep using the phone as a handset just to stop the echo.

Mr. Tuy, I think Mr. Murphy is correct that you have not submitted to me a written document asking for fees. I'll ask you if you have.

Have you, sir?

Mr. Tuy, it may be the case that you have your phone on mute. I'll invite you to unmute yourself and try again. Thank you.

Mr. Tuy, we've tried to unmute you from this side.

MR. TUY: Hello.

THE COURT: There you are, Mr. Tuy. We're all happy to hear from you, sir. Let me ask my question again.

Mr. Tuy, thank you so much.

Have you submitted written requests?

MR. TUY: No, your Honor. I submitted our bills to the PCGG. This was pursuant to a formal agreement with the PCGG that I will not be submitting any bill or any papers charging the 7 percent. Because as far as the PCGG is concerned, they are claiming that there is no issue about my fee or the 7 percent.

If I may refer your Honor to our last hearing on May 9 where I explicitly stated that there was no issue as to my fees because my retainer with the 7 percent was cleared all the way from the OSG to the Executive Secretary's Office. They saw no problem with it.

THE COURT: If you could just pause a second, sir.

Mr. Tuy, I have a retainer agreement that is dated June 15 of 2017. And it is countersigned by someone.

Is this the retainer agreement that I should be looking at?

MR. TUY: Yes, your Honor. I think because the signature was signed by either Mr. Bulay or Mr. Munsayac.

THE COURT: Fair enough.

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Just for the court reporter's benefit, Mr. Bulay is B-u-l-a-y. And Mr. Mansayac is M-a-n-s-a-y-a-c.

Mr. Tuy, as I read this document, what it says on the last page is that it is subject to Commission on Audit confirmation pursuant to a Commission on Audit second endorsement dated July 25 of 2017 regarding the approval of a 7 percent contingency fee.

Let me make sure I understand what that means.

MR. TUY: My understanding of the PCGG is there is no issue about the 7 percent. As far as I'm concerned, the Philippine government said they would pay the 7 percent. That is why, your Honor, I have not submitted a memorandum pursuant to that informal agreement.

THE COURT: Okay. Sir, I saw a letter that is dated March 11 of 2020. It is a letter to me from Mr. Amatorio.

And it says that the Republic will not pay Mr. Tuy his claimed contingency. This decision is based on the Republic's reading of the retainer agreement it signed with him.

1 Have you received a copy of that letter, sir? 2 MR. TUY: No, your Honor. That's news to me honestly. 3 THE COURT: Let me just pause for a moment. This may 4 have happened -- this is March of 2020. We were at the 5 beginning stages of a pandemic, and you may have had office 6 issues. 7 I have a letter saying that they were not paying you. 8 Until I opened my mouth, sir, did you understand, Mr. Tuy, that 9 you were cleared for payment by the Republic of the 10 Philippines, that you had worked everything out with them? 11 MR. TUY: Yes, your Honor. I was under the impression 12 based on the pronouncement of Mr. Bulay. And what I understand 13 from him is the 7 percent was not a problem. I don't have a 14 copy of that letter that he sent to you, your Honor. 15 THE COURT: Just one moment, please. Thank you. 16 (Pause) 17 THE COURT: Mr. Tuy, again, so that the record is 18 clear for me, what you do believe you are owed from the 19 Republic? 20 Are there invoices that you expect to be paid? 21 a contingency fee that you expect to receive? Or is it a 22 combination of those two things? Thank you. 2.3 Just to make sure, what do you think you're owed, sir? 24 Tell me.

Okay. The Republic owes me for billings

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MR. TUY:

dating back to the third quarter of 2018 up to the time I withdrew. The amount I have in front of me is \$279,000 more or less.

THE COURT: Okay. Approximately \$279,000.

And additional to that, sir, you believe that you are owed a 7 percent contingency fee.

Is that correct?

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MR. TUY: Yes, your Honor. Our understanding is that they would pay me 7 percent of \$4 million which is \$280,000.

THE COURT: It is indeed. Okay. Actually, Mr. Tuy, it may be, sir, that I ask you to give me something in writing. We'll have to see where things go.

What I'm going to do now is try to give

Mr. Amatorio -- Mr. Tuy, I'm going to ask you to mute your

phone for a second. Thank you so much.

Mr. Amatorio, are you still there?

MR. AMATORIO: I am, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Amatorio, I know you've been listening to us. I guess I'd like to understand: With respect to Mr. Murphy, have I misstated the position of your current client, the Republic of the Philippines, regarding his entitlement to fees?

MR. AMATORIO: Your Honor, first of all, with regards the position of Mr. Murphy, I understand that the previous administration, President Aquino and during the time of

Chairman Bautista, that he was paid the fees that he was asking from PCGG.

When the current administration became — the new PCGG officers were sworn in. They were very strict on the matter with regards to the hiring of foreign counsel, including the necessary approval from the OSG, or the Office of the Solicitor General, and the requirements from the Commission on Audit. That's why they have that issue on paying Mr. Murphy.

THE COURT: Mr. Amatorio, I just want to pause you for a moment, please.

I am correct, sir, that your client sources this requirement to the Commission on Audit Circular of 95-011?

MR. AMATORIO: That is correct, your Honor. Their objection is based on that requirement, your Honor.

THE COURT: What should I make of Mr. Murphy's statement to me, which I credit, that no one ever told him about this obligation and, indeed, they paid him for a period of three years almost before they stopped paying him?

MR. AMATORIO: I understand the position of
Mr. Murphy, your Honor. And that's why with that case, your
Honor, we yield to the decision of the Court with regard to
that because should the new PCGG commissioners, your Honor, pay
Mr. Murphy, despite knowing the circular, I think they would be
in violation of the circular in their home country. And that

would put them in jeopardy, your Honor.

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But if it's coming from you, your Honor, then they will have to abide by the ruling of the Court.

THE COURT: I see. Here's my concern. You just said they would be violating the law of their home country. That's not my interest, having anyone on the PCGG prosecuted for abiding by my court order.

Can you give me some assurance that my decision is not going to impact their lives and liberties?

MR. AMATORIO: I don't believe, your Honor, because it is a payment coming -- especially if the payment is coming from a lien here in a foreign country. It's not coming from the coffers of the PCGG in the Philippines.

THE COURT: I see. It's a little bit like the difference between begging for forgiveness and asking for permission. It's one thing if you have to pay out money. But if you're just getting a little bit less because of some crazy judge in New York, not to name names, there's nothing they can do about that. I get that. I appreciate the clarification, sir.

Let's talk then again about the contingency as it pertains to Mr. Murphy.

Why doesn't he get it?

MR. AMATORIO: Your Honor, first of all, his statement that he would have gotten more money for the Republic is, in my

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view, speculative. So we don't know what would have happened, your Honor.

Second, it would put the Republic in a different position. I'll give an example, your Honor. For instance, if Mr. Murphy just worked for three months or two months -- it doesn't matter whether he continues the case -- as long as he has that retainer, he's entitled to 7 percent. I think that's the logic that Mr. Murphy was trying to tell the Court.

He has a retainer of 7 percent. So since he has that retainer, it doesn't matter whether he was the one who recovered or someone else. Because of the retainer, he's entitled to 7 percent. And I think it's not fair for the Republic, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. But let's be clear. There is a difference, I think, between Mr. Murphy putting in a notice of appearance versus working on a case for three years and participating in very hotly contested discovery and participating in a lot of motion practice.

But I think your underlying point is you're concerned about enforcing that provision of the agreement in a situation where you believe, your client believes, he did not in fact recover money for the Republic.

Is that correct?

MR. AMATORIO: That is correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: I do understand. I heard you earlier

today say you're yielding to the decision of the Court. At least your client is. I hope that remains the case.

I need more help, Mr. Amatorio, with respect to
Mr. Tuy because I have a retainer agreement that I don't fully
understand. And actually I see -- and I'm asking you, sir:
You're listed here as of counsel at the time of the retainer
agreement being entered into.

Is that correct?

MR. AMATORIO: That is correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: Is there a conflict with you representing the Republic now?

Is there a conflict with you making arguments in this litigation, given that your name is on this letterhead?

MR. AMATORIO: Well, in principle, your Honor, you would see that it's a conflict. But I discussed this with my client, and they seem to be fine with that. They waived the conflict.

The only reason why I withdrew from representation with Mr. Tuy, your Honor, was when we had disagreement with regards to how the case would go. And then that's why I withdrew.

The conflict has been discussed with my client. And they're okay with my representing the Republic, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Although I'll note, as we're having this conversation, sir, that as of this moment, you do

not have a fully negotiated retainer agreement with your client.

Is that not correct?

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MR. AMATORIO: That is correct, your Honor. Yes. I have a pending approval from the Republic with regards to my retainer.

THE COURT: Mr. Amatorio, I hope that you will take this in the sincere light in which it is meant.

Is there another contingency fee that I'm going to be having to confront at some later date?

I mean this in all sincerity, sir. Are you the third claimant on this pot of money that I have in my court account?

MR. AMATORIO: No, your Honor. No. I can guarantee you I wouldn't go to you asking for 7 percent, your Honor.

THE COURT: Or any percent, sir. Okay. I'm happy to know that.

MR. AMATORIO: Or any percent.

THE COURT: Okay. All right.

MR. AMATORIO: I'll save you the trouble, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Amatorio, are you familiar with the retainer agreement of June 15, 2017, that I have been referring to in this conference?

MR. AMATORIO: That's Mr. Tuy's retainer agreement, your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes. I'm asking whether you are familiar
with it, sir.

MR. AMATORIO: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you have a copy of it?

MR. AMATORIO: I don't have a copy with me right now, your Honor.

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THE COURT: Sir, it looks to me, looking at this agreement and looking at some other materials that I've seen, that at one point the Commission on Audit disallowed the contingency portion of the agreement. And then there seems to be an endorsement here that suggests that the Commission on Audit would reconsider or reapprove this contingency fee.

Do you know, as you're sitting here talking to me today, whether the Commission on Audit or the Solicitor General or anyone with the power to do so approved a contingency provision with respect to Mr. Tuy?

MR. AMATORIO: I have no specific clarification, your Honor. As far as I know, the Commission on Audit may have given provisional authority for the Republic to pay Mr. Tuy.

THE COURT: I just heard you say "provisional authority." Okay. Thank you.

To the best of your knowledge, sir, was that provisional authority ever withdrawn?

MR. AMATORIO: I have no idea, your Honor. The Republic has not confirmed that to me.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Amatorio, did you send me a letter in or about March of this year telling me that you've been authorized to state that the Republic of the Philippines will not pay Mr. Tuy his claimed contingency?

Is that something that you sent to me?

MR. AMATORIO: I did, your Honor. If I can go back to that a little bit, your Honor.

Mr. Tuy referenced the statement from our Commissioner Bulay that there is no objection to his retainer, with regards to his billings, and the contingency fee at that moment, Judge.

For one thing, the retainer of Mr. Tuy has approval and acquiescence both from the OSG and the Commission on Audit. The question with regards the 7 percent, your Honor, was a question from the Commission on Audit asking whether such 7 percent is in fact valid to be paid by the Republic.

And going back and forth between the Republic and the Commission on Audit, I think they have an initial agreement that took place later on, your Honor, after that disapproval has been communicated by PCGG or commissioned by the new government.

Moving forward, there was an issue with regards to the representation of Mr. Tuy and his authority to represent the Republic with regards to the settlement. And I think all the participants in the case were aware of what took place, your Honor, that Mr. Tuy was not authorized to represent the

Republic with a settlement.

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That was the subject of a motion by the Republic afterwards. That's why the payment of Mr. Tuy with regards to the contingency became in question.

THE COURT: I see. Let's pause for a moment.

There have been requests -- there have been arguments made to me -- that Mr. Tuy lacked authority to represent the Republic in connection with the settlement. And I believe every time that argument has been presented to me, I have rejected it. And I believe you know that as well.

I don't know if I need to reject it anymore. I think your client is aware of my position. Your client may disagree with me, and that happens from time to time. But the decision is decided.

Correct? I've made the decision. Correct?

MR. AMATORIO: Yes, your Honor, and we understand your decision.

THE COURT: As a result of my decision, what impact, if any, does that have on Mr. Tuy getting paid by the Republic?

MR. AMATORIO: That's a tough question right now, your Honor, because based on that decision, your Honor, I think

Mr. Tuy -- I don't want to speak for Mr. Tuy.

But Mr. Tuy rejected the notion that he was not authorized to represent the Republic. I assume Mr. Tuy -- I would say that he was the one who made recovery for the

Republic, and I assume he would say that he's entitled to 7 percent.

The statement made by me on behalf of the Republic that he is not going to be paid -- that was prior to your decision, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. That's great. I gave Mr. Tuy a heart attack unnecessarily. For that, I do apologize. Yes. He's smiling. So I think he understands that we're all getting new information here.

Mr. Amatorio, as a result of my decision and as it stands right now, working in little pieces here, will the Republic pay Mr. Tuy the approximately \$279,000 in billings that he just mentioned to me a few moments ago?

MR. AMATORIO: First, your Honor, the Republic has no problem with Mr. Tuy being paid for his legal hours. It was never an issue, except I believe that the reason why he wasn't paid at the time is the budgetary constraints in the Republic.

But the Republic has a commitment to pay him with regards his billable hours, provided it's verified, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. That is one thing I'm not going to worry about.

Just so that I'm clear, Mr. Amatorio, with respect to Mr. Murphy -- I don't want to jump back and forth between your two predecessor counsel -- but my recollection is that Mr. Murphy had some outstanding billings on the order of about

 $\parallel$  \$50,000 of cost and expenses.

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Putting aside for the moment your view as to whether Mr. Murphy gets a contingency fee, will the Republic repay him for that?

MR. AMATORIO: Right now, your Honor, the Republic's position is not, because, number one, because of the Commission on Audit's ruling. And it would be difficult for the Republic to say he's going to be paid the balance and not for the contingency fee because the problem starts with the same thing, your Honor, the Commission on Audit's ruling.

THE COURT: Very fair, sir.

Mr. Amatorio, if I ordered that he be paid from the money that was going to the Republic of the Philippines, would your client abide by my order?

MR. AMATORIO: I believe everyone has to abide by your order, your Honor.

THE COURT: I always wish that, sir. Thank you.

Now let's talk about Mr. Tuy's entitlement or not to a contingency fee. Let me start with the most fundamental question to me, sir:

From your client's perspective, were there two 7 percent contingency fees or one or some other number?

I've always tried to figure out whether Mr. Murphy and Mr. Tuy were supposed to share that money or whether each of them was entitled, if successful, to 7 percent.

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MR. AMATORIO: I believe, your Honor, it should be one, if ever. But in that position, the position of the Republic is Mr. Murphy is not entitled to it.

THE COURT: The position of the Republic is Mr. Murphy is not entitled to it because he didn't recover things. I'm not agreeing. I'm simply stating it.

What's your position with respect to Mr. Tuy's entitlement to a contingency fee?

MR. AMATORIO: You broke up, your Honor.

THE COURT: Excuse me, sir.

I'm interested in the Republic's position on Mr. Tuy's entitlement or not to the contingency fee portion of his retainer agreement.

MR. AMATORIO: Your Honor, like I've said before, there was no issue with Mr. Tuy, with the 7 percent based on his retainer because his retainer had the approval both from the Office of the Solicitor General and the Commission on Audit.

The only time that the Republic objected to his payment was because of the question on whether he had the authority, which has been moot already, your Honor.

THE COURT: It's been mooted by my decision, sir, is what you're saying.

MR. AMATORIO: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: At some point, Mr. Tuy will get his money.

And the question just becomes -- and I guess I'm the one who ultimately answers this question -- whether he gets the 7 percent or something less than 7 percent because the Republic is not taking the position that this wasn't a provision in its agreement. They're not taking the position that there wasn't a recovery.

They adhere. They continue to take the position that he was not authorized to bind the Republic.

Is that correct, sir?

MR. AMATORIO: That's correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. I appreciate that.

Mr. Amatorio, I've asked you questions that have been causing me some concern in an effort to try and understand better the issues in this case.

If there is something from your client's perspective that I have not asked you but you want to make sure is on the record, would you please do that now.

MR. AMATORIO: I couldn't think of any, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. I was just really thorough with my questioning, sir. Thank you.

Mr. Murphy, you've now heard from Mr. Tuy, and you've heard from Mr. Amatorio. I would be interested in hearing from you in reply.

MR. MURPHY: PCGG reminds me of a bunch of politicians. They just want to clean their hands and not make

this decision because it's coming down to politics, which is fine.

They've admitted to me repeatedly that I'm owed my money, but they can't authorize it. So now they're coming with this COA and this OSG issue, which is contrary to New York law. It's basically made up at this point.

They just want to distance themselves from the last administration's decisions, but the last administration should be bound by their decision. I don't have my retainer agreement in front of me.

But nothing says, if KC Murphy gets this money, then he's only entitled to it with a recovery, whatever the recovery is. They got their recovery. As I sit here, I've never seen Salvador Tuy, his submission, as I mentioned.

He's a nice gentleman, and I really don't want to fight with him over the 7 percent, which I think is exactly what, to some degree, maybe the Republic would have liked.

Although based on the statements their counsel just made, maybe that's not so. Maybe they just said, he should get the 7 percent and Murphy should get nothing.

Your Honor, the amount of work that I put into this case compared to Mr. Tuy is shocking. I don't want to get into that comparison with him, but I gave you detailed invoices.

And I don't know if I sent you unredacted copies. I know I uploaded the redacted invoices. But if you want to see

the unredacted bills, I can send you those. I didn't even bill for everything I did on this case because of the nature of it with the cap and the incentive fee.

I did even more work than what's memorialized in those documents. And yet today I've learned for the first time that he's owed another \$260,000 that they're saying he's going to get. And he was already I'm sure paid a large sum of money before the \$260,000 that's owed. And then he's going to get the 7 percent on top of that. I mean, that's simply inequitable if you look at the volume of work that the two of us did.

But I go back to what I said before, your Honor. I believe we can both get paid, and it's totally consistent with New York law based on our respective engagement letters and a smart-enough client that knew about the agreement they entered into. They knew about the agreement they entered with me in 2013 or 2014.

THE COURT: '14.

MR. MURPHY: And they knew about the agreement they entered into with Salvador Tuy in 2017. And they also knew when they entered into that agreement with him that Mr. Murphy, from day one, was saying, hey. I'm owed my money, folks. This is not fair. I did my work. I need to get paid.

So I think that Your Honor can craft a decision here that would be eminently reasonable under your discretion within

the four corners of a great deal of body of case law in New York that would authorize me to get my full fee.

It sounds like they're going to agree to give him his full fee. And still at the end of the day, the Republic nets out a very nice recovery. We can argue whether it could have been better or worse. That's irrelevant.

My point is simply that the value of my services — you can look at it in two ways. You can look at it just based on a contract theory that this is the agreement they entered and this is what I'm entitled to, or you can look at it on a quantum meruit basis, that the number of hours and the amount that I billed and the amount of work I did — this was not a run-of-the-mill commercial case I did in the commercial division in the Southern District of New York.

This was high-stake litigation, as your Honor knows because you know it better than anybody, with a very aggressive adversary where I had to jump in on a case I knew nothing about. And I had to read transcripts.

The volume of work I did on this thing -THE COURT: Slow down, sir. Thank you.

MR. MURPHY: Sorry. The volume of work that I had to do on this thing, to now be told you're not entitled to any more money, you're not entitled to anything because COA didn't approve it, and then to say, oh, by the way, you didn't have anything to do with the recovery is utterly unjust and untrue,

because, A, COA doesn't matter based on general agency principles; and B, any lawyer involved in this case would attest to the fact that I had a great deal to do with moving the ball up the field in this matter and getting it where we got it.

And I think that you can, without a problem under the law, award me my attorney's fees that I wholeheartedly believe I'm entitled to.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much.

Mr. Tuy, you almost might do better by not talking, sir, because it sounds like the Republic is inclined to pay your fees. And I did not mean to scare you earlier. I simply had the information I had. If you want to be heard further, Mr. Tuy, I will hear from you now.

MR. TUY: I totally agree with Mr. Murphy. I think I wrote a lot on what he actually did before me. I believe, your Honor, that he should be entitled to 7 percent too because when I entered into this case, the PCGG and COA knew already that Mr. Murphy's retainer had the 7 percent.

And it was my understanding from the beginning that even if Mr. Murphy was given the 7 percent, the 7 percent that would be due me is on top of that. So I really have nothing to say. I have so much respect for Mr. Murphy's work.

I would like also to comment on the circular that was cited, 95-011.

1 THE COURT: Yes.

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MR. TUY: Your Honor, my understanding of this

Commission on Audit Circular is that this is only applicable to
the Philippines. In fact, the heading shows that. It cites
the case law of Municipality Of Pilla v. Court of Appeals.

We could give you a copy of that decision. This was precisely to prevent the hiring of private counsel in civil cases. It has nothing to do with the PCGG case.

THE COURT: I see. Just for the benefit of the court reporter, the case cited here is P-i-l-l-a. Thank you.

Mr. Tuy, you're asking me to take a better look at this circular and to see that it may not actually apply here. Is that correct?

MR. TUY: Yes, your Honor. It doesn't apply to this case, your Honor. That's my understanding of the case.

THE COURT: Okay. I will look at that.

Anything else, sir?

MR. TUY: Yes, your Honor. While we're here, I'm sure that Mr. Murphy would insist on being paid from the \$4 million that is within the Court's jurisdiction. And I would also insist on the same.

The problem is because I anticipate that if I wait for the PCGG to pay me out of the coffers, what actually happens is if the money is transferred to the Philippines, it goes to the general fund. If that money goes into general fund, it will

take probably a year before we get paid.

So I was going to ask the Court, subject to the (inaudible) of the Philippines, I think the Court has authority to disburse whatever the amount is, the 7 percent to Mr. Murphy and our 7 percent plus my billings, from the \$4 million. That is the only addition I have. I'm sure that is within the Court's power.

THE COURT: Mr. Amatorio, let me speak with you about this issue.

With other claimants in this particular proceeding, for example, the Duran class and Mr. Swift, with regard to Mr. Swift's law firm, I presume he took out his fees and then disbursed the money to his clients.

Mr. Tuy is asking me to do that here, to disburse the attorney's fees and then send the rest I suppose to you, sir. I don't know where else it would go.

What was your contemplation about how this money, when it's disbursed, would be disbursed?

MR. AMATORIO: Candidly, your Honor, we haven't been to that point yet. Whatever is the decision of the Court, I believe the Republic will abide with that, your Honor. I will ask the Republic with regards to that, your Honor.

THE COURT: I think from an efficiency perspective, it would be easier for me to just cut checks from here if I'm permitted to do so. By "permitted," I mean if my clerk's

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I'll look at it from this end. I think you should stick from you'll abide by my decision, but I think it makes sense for you to inquire of your clients.

MR. AMATORIO: I will, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Let me thank each of you. I hope this was useful to you. It was very, very useful to me. I will get you a decision as soon as I am capable.

But I will also be candid with you and tell you that my docket is largely out of my control these days because I have a lot of defendants making compassionate release applications. So they have to take precedence, and they are taking precedence.

When I can get to this, I will. If it is easier to do so orally, I'll bring you back just like I'm doing right now.

Mr. Amatorio, can I ask you, please, to obtain in the ordinary course a transcript of this proceeding. And when you get it, I will get a copy automatically. But I'd like to have it as I'm putting together my thoughts.

Will you do that, sir?

MR. AMATORIO: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Counsel, thank you for your time this afternoon.

MR. TUY: Can I submit to you a redacted copy of the

pending bills that I have with the Republic in the event that I may be allowed to draw down that amount? The unpaid billings.

THE COURT: I will accept those, but I would actually appreciate perhaps a greater, more detailed document of the work that you did on this case.

MR. AMATORIO: What I would suggest, your Honor, with Mr. Tuy -- I'm not trying -- what I would say is maybe he should first submit those documents to the Republic and see if the Republic will approve or have questions with the bills.

And if the Republic says there's no problem, then Mr. Tuy can submit just the amount. If the Republic says no, then Mr. Tuy can give the details so that the Court could see it.

THE COURT: Mr. Amatorio, let me explain my concern about that. Mr. Murphy has just suggested to me this afternoon that one thing that would be useful to me in understanding his work and the value of his work is to compare it with the amount of work that Mr. Tuy put into this case. So I'm not opposed to these things being submitted under seal.

Mr. Murphy, let me ask you this: Would you consent to Mr. Tuy submitting these bills to me in camera just so that there would be no question about privileged communications being disclosed?

MR. MURPHY: I have somewhat of a concern about that honestly because I feel if this is part of my argument in terms

of the equitable remedies, I should kind of be able to look at his bills.

I'd be happy to share with him my bills. We had the same client. It's not as though there's going to be anything in there I see as being an issue.

If your Honor orders it, I'll have to live with it.

It is what it is. I was interested I admit in kind of getting some flavor for what Mr. Tuy had done, and this is the first I'm hearing of it today in terms of the volume of work and things of that nature.

But if your Honor thinks that's the better course, then I'm not going to stamp my feet up and down.

THE COURT: I think I have an understanding of your work, Mr. Murphy, and I'd like to have a better understanding of Mr. Tuy's. So Mr. Tuy can submit to me in camera the bills.

I do think, however, what I'd want from Mr. Tuy is a narrative explanation -- and it can be just a page or two or three -- of what he did. That does have to be filed on the public docket so that people have an understanding of the work that he did.

That will be for me amplified and corroborated by the bills. But for now, I think he should, as well, put something on the docket to let us know what he did.

So, Mr. Tuy, you can do that. And I'll look for it.

I'll look for the submission in camera, and I'll look for the

submission on the docket. 1 2 Counsel, anything else today? 3 MR. MURPHY: No, your Honor. 4 You don't need my unredacted bills then? 5 THE COURT: I think the redacted ones give me a sense 6 of what you did. 7 MR. MURPHY: Fine. No problem. I'm not looking for 8 more work for myself. 9 THE COURT: No. I appreciate that. Sir, if it turns 10 out I need more, I will certainly let you know. 11 MR. MURPHY: I appreciate that. 12 THE COURT: All right. Counsel, I thank you very 13 much. With that, we are adjourned. Go forth in good health. 14 Thank you. 15 MR. MURPHY: Thank you, your Honor. 16 MR. AMATORIO: Thank you, your Honor. 17 MR. TUY: Thank you, your Honor. 18 (Adjourned) 19 20 21 22 2.3 24

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